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shall provide, without cost to the Federal Government, proper office and other space for the sole use of Federal officials working at the airport. A suitable paved loading area shall be supplied by each airport at a place convenient to the office space. The loading area shall be kept for the use of aircraft entering or clearing through the airport.

§ 122.12 Operation of international airports.

- (a) Entry, clearance and charges. International airports are open to all aircraft for entry and clearance at no charge by Customs. However, charges may be assessed by the airport for commercial or private use of the airport.
- (b) Servicing of aircraft. When an aircraft enters or clears through an international airport, it shall be promptly serviced by airport personnel solely on the basis of order of arrival or readiness for departure. Servicing charges imposed by the airport operators shall not be greater than the schedule of charges in effect at the airport in question.
- (c) FAA rules; denial of permission to land—(1) Federal Aviation Administration. International airports must follow and enforce any requirements for airport operations, including airport rules that are set out by the Federal Aviation Administration in 14 CFR part 91.
- (2) Customs and Border Protection. CBP, based on security or other risk assessments, may limit the locations where aircraft entering the United States from a foreign port or place may land. Consistent with §122.32(a) of this Title, CBP has the authority to deny aircraft permission to land in the United States, based upon security or other risk assessments.
- (3) Commercial aircraft. Permission to land at an international airport may be denied to a commercial aircraft if advance electronic information for incoming foreign cargo aboard the aircraft has not been received as provided in §122.48a except in the case of emergency or forced landings.
- (4) Private Aircraft. Permission to land at an international airport will be denied if the pilot of a private aircraft arriving from a foreign port or place fails to submit an electronic manifest

and notice of arrival pursuant to §122.22, except in the case of emergency or forced landings.

(d) Additional requirements. Additional requirements may be put into effect at a particular airport as the needs of the Customs port served by the airport demand.

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by CBP Dec. 03–32, 68 FR 68170, Dec. 5, 2003; CBP Dec. 08–43, 73 FR 68309, Nov. 18, 20081

§ 122.13 List of international airports.

The following is a list of international airports of entry designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Location and Name

Albany, N.Y.—Albany County Airport Baudette, Minn.—Baudette International Airport

Bellingham, Wash.—Bellingham International Airport

Brownsville, Tex.—Brownsville International Airport

Burlington, Vt.—Burlington International Airport

Calexico, Calif.—Calexico International Airport

Caribou, Maine—Caribou Municipal Airport Chicago, Ill.—Midway Airport

Cleveland, Ohio—Cleveland Hopkins International Airport

Cut Bank, Mont.—Cut Bank Airport

Del Rio, Tex.—Del Rio International Airport Detroit, Mich.—Detroit City Airport

Detroit, Mich.—Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport

Douglas, Ariz.—Bisbee-Douglas International Airport

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth International Airport
Duluth, Minn.—Sky Harbor Airport

El Paso, Tex.—El Paso International Airport Fort Lauderdale, Fla.—Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood International Airport

Friday Harbor, Wash.—Friday Harbor Seaplane Base

Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Grand Forks International Airport

Great Falls, Mont.—Great Falls International Airport

Havre, Mont.—Havre City-County Airport

Houlton, Maine—Houlton International Airport

International Falls, Minn.—Falls International Airport

Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Municipal Airport Juneau, Alaska—Juneau Harbor Seaplane Base

Ketchikan, Alaska—Ketchikan Harbor Seaplane Base

Key West, Fla.—Key West International Airport

Laredo, Tex.—Laredo International Airport Massena, N.Y.—Richards Field Maverick, Tex.—Maverick County Airport McAllen, Tex.—Miller International Airport Miami, Fla.—Chalk Seaplane Base Miami, Fla.—Miami International Airport Minot, N.Dak.—Minot International Airport Nogales, Ariz.—Nogales International Air-

port Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg Harbor Ogdensburg, N.Y.—Ogdensburg International Airport

Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Airport

Oroville, Wash.—Dorothy Scott Seaplane Base

Pembina, N.Dak.—Pembina Municipal Airport

Port Huron, Mich.—St. Clair County International Airport

Port Townsend, Wash.—Jefferson County International Airport

Ranier, Minn.—Ranier Internatioal Seaplane Base

Rochester, N.Y.—Rochester-Monroe County Airport

Rouses Point, N.Y.—Rouses Point Seaplane Base

San Diego, Calif.—San Diego International Airport (Lindbergh Field)

Sandusky, Ohio—Griffing-Sandusky Airport Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Sault Ste. Marie City-County Airport

Seattle, Wash.—King County International Airport

Seattle, Wash.—Lake Union Air Service (Seaplanes)

Tampa, Fla.—Tampa International Airport Tucson, Ariz.—Tucson International Airport Watertown, N.Y.—Watertown New York International Airport

West Palm Beach, Fla.—Palm Beach International Airport

Williston, N. Dak.—Sloulin Field International Airport

Wrangell, Alaska—Wrangell Seaplane Base Yuma, Ariz.—Yuma International Airport

[T.D. 88–12, 53 FR 9292, Mar. 22, 1988, as amended by T.D. 96–44, 61 FR 25778, May 23, 1996; T.D. 99–40, 64 FR 18566, Apr. 15, 1999]

§ 122.14 Landing rights airport.

- (a) *Permission to land*. Permission to land at a landing rights airport may be given as follows:
- (1) Scheduled flight. The scheduled aircraft of a scheduled airline may be allowed to land at a landing rights airport. Permission is given by the director of the port, or his representative, at the port nearest to which first landing is made.
- (i) Additional flights, charters or changes in schedule—Scheduled aircraft. If a new carrier plans to set up a new

flight schedule, or an established carrier makes changes in its approved schedule, landing rights may be granted by the port director.

- (ii) Additional or charter flight. If a carrier or charter operator wants to begin operating or to add flights, application must be made to the port director for landing rights. All requests must be made not less than 48 hours before the intended time of arrival, except in emergencies. If the request is oral, it must be put in writing before or at the time of arrival.
- (2) Private aircraft. The pilots of private aircraft are required to secure permission to land from CBP following transmission of the advance notice of arrival via an electronic data interchange system approved by CBP, pursuant to §122.22. Prior to departure as defined in §122.22(a), from a foreign port or place, the pilot of a private aircraft must receive a message from CBP that landing rights have been granted for that aircraft at a particular airport.
- (3) Other aircraft. Following advance notice of arrival pursuant to §122.31, all other aircraft may be allowed to land at a landing rights airport by the director of the port of entry or station nearest the first place of landing.
- (4) Denial or withdrawal of landing rights. Permission to land at a landing rights airport may be denied or permanently or temporarily withdrawn for any of the following reasons:
- (i) Appropriate and/or sufficient Federal Government personnel are not available:
- (ii) Proper inspectional facilities or equipment are not available at, or maintained by, the requested airport;
- (iii) The entity requesting the landing rights has a history of failing to abide by appropriate instructions given by a CBP officer;
- (iv) Reasonable grounds exist to believe that applicable Federal rules and regulations pertaining to safety, including cargo safety and security, CBP, or other inspectional activities may not be adhered to: or
- (v) CBP has deemed it necessary to deny landing rights to an aircraft.
- (5) Appeal of denial or withdrawal of landing rights for commercial scheduled aircraft as defined in section 122.1(d). In